

### **REMARKS**

Claims 1-12 are all the claims pending in the application. Reconsideration and allowance of all the claims are respectfully requested in view of the following remarks.

#### **Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 102**

The Examiner rejected claims 1, 2, and 4, under §102(e)<sup>1</sup> as being anticipated by Japanese 2002-126038 to Seirin (hereinafter JP '038). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection because JP '038 fails to disclose all of the elements as set forth and arranged in the claims.

Claim 1 sets forth a needle insertion guide tube comprising: a guide tube body; a proximal end of the guide tube body comprising a needle holding structure monolithically formed with the guide tube body; said needle holding structure comprising a needle holding clamp, wherein said needle holding clamp comprises a needle holding opening, wherein said needle holding opening is sized to hold an acupuncture needle handle.

By way of example and not limitation, as shown in Figs. 1-3B, one embodiment consistent with that set forth in claim 1 includes a needle insertion guide tube 20 comprising: a guide tube body 25; a proximal end 21 of the guide tube body 25 comprising a needle holding structure 30 monolithically formed with the guide tube body 25; said needle holding structure 30 comprising a needle holding clamp, wherein said needle holding clamp comprises a needle holding opening 32, wherein said needle holding opening 32 is sized to hold an acupuncture needle handle 14. With this structure, having a needle holding opening 32 that can hold the needle, a secure positioning of the needle can be obtained. Additionally, there can be prevented early release of the acupuncture needle, allowing greater control by the practitioner. See the specification at paragraphs [17] and [18].

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<sup>1</sup> Because this rejection is not based on a US patent or publication, it should have been made under §102(a).

In contrast to that set forth in claim 1, JP '038 discloses a needle guiding device. More specifically, the auxiliary implement 1 is designed to freely pass the needle 31 there through; there is no needle holding clamp. As seen in Fig. 3, a needle tube 41 is used to hold the needle 31 in place within the auxiliary implement 1 having body 11. When the needle tube 41 is removed, the needle freely passes through the auxiliary implement. The only impediment to the free passage of the needle 31 is the pressure applied by a practitioner's finger to squeeze the auxiliary implement onto the needle object 31a. See the computer generated English translation of JP '038 at paragraphs [0026] and [0027].<sup>2</sup>

Further, although JP '038 discloses a slot 17, and crevices 18a, 18b, such structures are also designed to freely pass the needle there through; they do not clamp the needle. As set forth in paragraph [0028], the slot 17 is formed so as to guide the needle and prevent curvature of the needle; it does not clamp the needle. The crevices 18a, 18b, are analogous to slot 17, but are set forth in a different embodiment of the auxiliary implement. It is by such guiding of the needle 31 in the wall of a body 11, i.e., by the slot 17 or crevices 18a, 18b, that adhesion of the needle and the wall of a body 11 can be prevented. See JP '038 at paragraph [0030].

In light of the above, JP '038 discloses only a needle guiding structure, not a needle clamping structure. Accordingly, JP '038 fails to disclose all of the elements as set forth and arranged in claim 1. Therefore, JP '038 fails to anticipate claim 1. Likewise, this reference fails to anticipate dependent claims 2 and 4.

#### **Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 103**

The Examiner rejected claims 3 and 5-12 under §103(a) as being unpatentable over JP '038. Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection for the following two reasons.

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<sup>2</sup> A copy of the computer generated English translation of JP '038 is attached hereto for the Examiner's convenience.

First, there is no proper motivation for making the modifications suggested by the Examiner.

Specifically, the Examiner asserts that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify JP '038 to have the features recited in these claims because "the modifications are well known in the art."

But a statement that modifications of the prior art to meet the claimed invention would have been "well within the ordinary skill of the art at the time the claimed invention was made" because the references relied upon teach that all aspects of the claimed invention were individually known in the art is not sufficient to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness without some objective reason to combine the teachings of the references. *Ex parte Levengood*, 28 USPQ2d 1300 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1993).

Here, the Examiner provides even less than did the Examiner in *Levengood*. That is, the Examiner does not even cite to any prior art that shows all the aspects of the claimed invention were individually known. He merely makes the bald assertion that all the elements were well known.

However, the deficiencies of the cited reference cannot be remedied by the Examiner's general conclusions about what is "basic knowledge" or "common sense" to one of ordinary skill in the art. Further, the Examiner cannot simply reach conclusions based on his own understanding or experience—or on his assessment of what would be basic knowledge or common sense. Rather, the Examiner must point to some concrete evidence in the record in support of these findings. *In re Zurko*, 59 USPQ2d 1693 (Fed. Cir. 2001).

Again, the Examiner points to no concrete evidence in the record showing the features of claims 3 and 5-12.

Second, for reasons similar to those presented above with respect to claim 1, JP '038 fails to teach or suggest a needle clamping structure as set forth in claims 7 and 8.

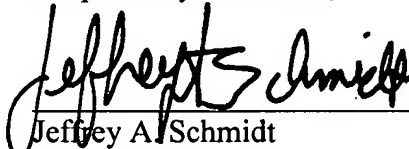
For at least any of the above reasons, JP '038 fails to render obvious Applicant's claims 3 and 5-12. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner withdraw this rejection.

**Conclusion**

In view of the above, reconsideration and allowance of this application are now believed to be in order, and such actions are hereby solicited. If any points remain in issue which the Examiner feels may be best resolved through a personal or telephone interview, the Examiner is kindly requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

The USPTO is directed and authorized to charge all required fees, except for the Issue Fee and the Publication Fee, to Deposit Account No. 19-4880. Please also credit any overpayments to said Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jeffrey A. Schmidt", written over a horizontal line.

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## \* NOTICES \*

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1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
2. \*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.
3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

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## [Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] About the auxiliary implement for an acupuncture-and-moxibustion operation used with a needle in the field of an acupuncture and moxibustion treatment, more, this invention prevents contact to an operating person's finger, and a needle object in a detail at the time of an operation, and relates to the auxiliary implement for an acupuncture-and-moxibustion operation for securing the insurance of an operating person and its patient.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] An operating person stabs a thin and long needle (\*\*\*\*) to a patient with the following means among acupuncture-and-moxibustion needles. As the skin which according to the stylet method is made to pass the skin hard about 2-3mm for the needle point, removes a needle tube after that by actuation which stands a needle to a jar in the condition of having inserted in the needle tube, and is called \*\*\*\* (\*\*\*\*), and supports a needle object with the left hand (demand pusher) in the case of dextrism, and is stabbing the needle point is pushed open, a stab is advanced with the right hand (\*\*\*\*).

[0003] At this time, the thumb and the index finger of a demand pusher will touch a needle object. Therefore, when using a disposable needle first, and it does in this way and an operating person's finger touches a needle object, a risk of saying that a needle is polluted with the microorganism adhering to Homo sapiens protein (fragment of the skin) or a finger will be run. Moreover, the time of the actuation which removes the needle called \*\*\*\* after a therapy, and in case the same needle is used for 2nd henceforth, a demand pusher will describe a needle object, and in addition to the above-mentioned risk, in this case, it also becomes running an another risk of saying that an operating person's finger touches the needle object part which went into a patient's inside of the body once.

[0004] Therefore, it is an action to avoid on insurance also to a patient also as opposed to an operating person that an operating person's finger touches a needle object in case a needle is stabbed. However, in fact, if a demand pusher is not attached, it is difficult to stab a needle correctly. Then, it has been conventionally supposed as a cure on insurance that it is desirable to use auxiliary implements, such as a rubber glove or a finger cot, as for an operating person. Moreover, what is called the guide tube for demand pushers is proposed as a simpler auxiliary implement for attaining the same purpose.

[0005] Here, the guide tube for demand pushers is explained briefly. While it is tubular and it has flexibility, the guide tube for demand pushers removes only a needle tube after performing \*\*\*\*, where [ for which a needle tube can be inserted ] a needle tube is inserted, and supporting a needle object from the outside of a tube (at this time) a tube will be in the condition of having been crushed. A stab and \*\*\*\* can be performed, and though handling is easy compared with a rubber glove etc., the contact to an operating person's needle object is avoidable like a rubber glove etc.

[0006]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, there are the following problems in the operation which uses these conventional auxiliary implements. First, in using a rubber glove or a finger cot, there is a problem that an activity becomes complicated. Although it is common to also \*\*\*\* many patients in parallel by one person as for an operating person, if a rubber glove etc. is used in this case, it is because a rubber glove etc. must be exchanged for every patient.

[0007] On the other hand, although there is no troublesomeness on the above handling since the guide tube for demand pushers is what is usually prepared every one per needle from detaching and attaching from a needle object not being

easy on structure during a therapy, there are the following problems independently. That is, since the guide tube for demand pushers is not removed from a needle object during a therapy, what continues covering a needle depending on the die length of a needle or the depth of a stab exists during a therapy. Such a thing makes clips, such as an electrode after a stab, difficult, and makes the monitor of the needle under therapy troublesome.

[0008] In view of such the actual condition, this invention aims at the attachment and detachment from a needle offering the easy auxiliary implement for an acupuncture-and-moxibustion operation, though handling is easy like the conventional guide tube for demand pushers.

[0009]

[Means for Solving the Problem] For this reason, the auxiliary implement for an acupuncture-and-moxibustion operation concerning this invention It is the auxiliary implement for an acupuncture-and-moxibustion operation with which contact to a needle and an operating person was intercepted by forming the building envelope penetrated possible [ insertion of a needle ] on a body, and arranging a needle in said building envelope at the time of an operation. The infeed through which it travels in said penetration direction is prepared in the wall of said building envelope, and it is characterized by making said building envelope open for free passage with the exterior over between the both ends which meet in said penetration direction (claim 1).

[0010] It is desirable in said body tubular or that consider as the shape of a cone in the air, and said building envelope is formed with the wall (claims 2 and 3). Moreover, it is desirable to equip one edge with a collar and to prepare infeed in this \*\* after the infeed of said body (claim 4). Moreover, the auxiliary implement for an acupuncture-and-moxibustion operation concerning this invention is constituted including the collar which equipped the 1 side with the infeed through which it travels in the direction of an axis, was prepared in one edge of the body of the configuration which surrounds this axis, and said body, and prepared the infeed which forms opening from the building envelope of said body following the infeed of said body (claim 5).

[0011] Moreover, it is desirable to install the intermittence section of the body which forms the infeed of said body to said some of collars [ at least ] (claim 6). It is desirable to extend the infeed of said collar to a radial (claim 7). It is desirable to arrange to a radial the infeed and other infeeds which prepare infeed besides the infeed which follows the infeed of said body in said collar (claim 8), and follow the infeed of said body (claim 9).

[0012] Moreover, it is desirable to also equip the edge of the opposite side of one [ said ] edge with a collar or the thick section, and to prepare infeed in this \*\* or the thick section after the infeed of said body (claim 10). It is desirable to make infeed of said body into a straight line (claim 11), and to give width of face (claim 12).

[0013] It is desirable that the auxiliary implement for an acupuncture-and-moxibustion operation concerning this invention equips the wall of said body with guidance of a needle (claim 13). Said guidance may be constituted including the heights to which being constituted including the crevice formed in the wall of said body engages with the crevice formed in the wall of said body, and this crevice preferably (claim 14) (claim 15).

[0014] It is desirable that said crevice is formed between two heights formed in the wall of a body (claim 16). It is desirable for said building envelope to be able to insert in the needle tube used with a needle (claim 17). It is desirable to really form the auxiliary implement for an acupuncture-and-moxibustion operation concerning this invention from resin (claim 18).

[0015]

[Effect of the Invention] Since the infeed through which it travels in the penetration direction is prepared in the wall of the building envelope where a needle is arranged at the time of an operation according to invention concerning claim 1, this auxiliary implement can be removed from a needle through this infeed, and it can attach in a needle further. Therefore, it can detach and attach easily and it not only intercepts contact to an operating person's finger, and a needle object in the case of a stab or \*\*\*\*, but can make the monitor of clips, such as an electrode, or a needle easy for this auxiliary implement to a needle arbitration and by removing this auxiliary implement from a needle after a stab during a therapy.

[0016] According to invention concerning claims 2 and 3, the workability in the case of a stab or \*\*\*\* becomes good about a body by tubular or considering as the shape of a cone in the air. According to invention concerning claim 4, a patient's stab part can be protected with the collar with which the end section of a body is equipped. According to invention concerning claim 5, through opening formed with the infeed of a body, and the infeed of a collar, this auxiliary implement can be removed from a needle and it can attach in a needle further. Therefore, it can detach and attach easily and the monitor of clips, such as an electrode, or a needle can be made easy for this auxiliary implement to

a needle arbitration and by removing this auxiliary implement from a needle after a stab during a therapy.

[0017] While the convenience at the time of attaching this auxiliary implement in a needle at the time of \*\*\*\* is acquired by having installed the intermittence section of a body to some collars [ at least ] according to invention concerning claim 6, an operating person's finger serves as the structure of being hard to contact a needle object. According to invention concerning claim 7, anchoring to the needle of this auxiliary implement becomes easy by having extended the infeed of a collar to the radial.

[0018] According to invention concerning claim 8, the flexibility of this auxiliary implement can be raised by preparing further the infeed other than the infeed which follows the infeed of a body in a collar. According to invention concerning claim 9, good flexibility can be given to this auxiliary implement by arranging the infeed and other infeeds following the infeed of a body to a radial. According to invention concerning claim 10, by equipping the edge of the opposite side of a body with a collar or the thick section, the rigidity of this auxiliary implement can be raised and attachment and detachment can be made easier.

[0019] According to invention concerning claims 11 and 12, attachment and detachment of this auxiliary implement become smooth by making infeed of a body into a straight line, and giving width of face to infeed. According to invention concerning claim 13, a needle can be guided in the case of a stab and the curve of a needle can be prevented. According to invention concerning claims 14-16, guidance of the above-mentioned needle can be prepared easily.

[0020] Since according to invention concerning claim 17 \*\*\*\* can be performed where this auxiliary implement is attached in a needle tube, after \*\*\*\* can \*\*\*\* efficiently by the ability moving to a stab only by removing a needle tube. According to invention concerning claim 18, by really forming from resin, it is supple, and a comfortable feeling of use can be given, and isolation nature of Hazama of an operating person's finger and a needle object can also be made good.

[0021]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Below, with reference to a drawing, the gestalt of operation of the auxiliary implement for an acupuncture-and-moxibustion operation concerning this invention (only henceforth an "auxiliary implement") is explained. First, the configuration of the auxiliary implement 1 concerning the 1st operation gestalt of this invention is explained with reference to drawing 1 and 2. In addition, drawing 1 is a perspective view showing an overall general view of the auxiliary implement 1, and drawing 2 is a top view showing the condition of having seen the auxiliary implement 1 from the upper part of drawing 1.

[0022] The auxiliary implement 1 consists of a tube-like (although example formed in the shape of parallel tubing is shown by a diagram, this invention is not limited to this but may be formed in the shape of [ of the hollow whose diameter was expanded by either (for example, lower part) ] cone.) body 11, and a collar 21 of the shape of a circle a body 11 and really formed in the lower limit section, if it says roughly. The body 11 is formed from resin (for example, polyolefine system elastomer), and has flexibility, flexibility, and elasticity, and selection of an ingredient and a setup of thickness are made so that acquisition of the feel of the needle by the demand pusher and reservation of sufficient reinforcement can be reconciled in the time of an operation.

[0023] As for the body 11, the intermittence section is prepared in the 1 side, and the infeed 15 through which it travels in the direction of shaft A of a building envelope 13 is formed here. The building envelope 13 is open for free passage with the exterior through this infeed 15 over between the vertical both ends of a body 11. although infeed 15 is also called a slit and slitting according to the gestalt and that of the gestalt is various here (a "slit" is called in the following explanation in order to distinguish from the infeed of the collar 21 mentioned later.) -- illustration -- like -- a straight line -- and it is desirable to give moderate fixed width of face and to be formed.

[0024] Moreover, the slot (crevice) 17 which travels through between the vertical both ends of a body 11 in a straight line in accordance with Shaft A is established in the wall of the body 11 which forms a building envelope 13. On the other hand, since the collar 21 prepared in the lower limit section of a body 11 is a body 11 and really formed as above-mentioned, the quality of the material is the same (namely, here polyolefine system elastomer) with a body 11, and it has flexibility etc. However, since the function to convey the feel of a needle is not required, increase of some thickness is permitted compared with a body 11. Here, the thickness of a collar 21 is set up more greatly than the thickness of a body 11.

[0025] Moreover, the infeed 23 which spreads in a radial at an include angle alpha is formed in the collar 21 after the slit 15, and this infeed 23 forms one opening from a building envelope 13 to the exterior with the slit 15. Next, the operating approach which uses the auxiliary implement 1 is explained with reference to drawing 3 -5. In addition, one

operation completes drawing 3 through a series of actuation which drawing 4 shows the phase of the stab after \*\*\*\*, and drawing 5 shows the therapy after a stab, and the phase of \*\*\*\*, and shows the phase of \*\*\*\* to these drawing 3 - 5.

[0026] First, where the auxiliary implement 1 is attached in a needle tube 41, \*\*\*\* is performed while it stores a needle 31 in a needle tube 41, as shown in drawing 3 (a). That is, as needle object 31a is stood to a jar, apply the needle tube 41 with auxiliary implement 1 to a patient's predetermined body region, and strike lightly head 31b of the needle 31 which projects from a needle tube 41, the tip of needle object 31a is made to stab about 2-3mm, and the hard part on the front face 51 of the skin is passed. Then, pressing down the auxiliary implement 1, as shown in drawing 3 (b), a needle tube 41 is extracted upwards.

[0027] Next, a stab is advanced by \*\*\*\* (not shown), pinching the body 11 of the auxiliary implement 1 between thumb 61a of a demand pusher 61, and index finger 61b, and supporting needle object 31a from the outside of the auxiliary implement 1, as shown in drawing 4 (a body 11 will be in the condition of having been crushed, at this time.). Here, since the auxiliary implement 1 intervenes between a demand pusher 61 and needle object 31a, contact to an operating person and needle object 31a is intercepted.

[0028] Moreover, since the slot 17 is formed as shown in the wall of a body 11 at drawing 2, by storing needle object 31a and advancing a stab into this slot 17, a needle 31 can be guided and the curve of needle object 31a can be prevented. In addition, more than one may be prepared, and as a slot is shown in drawing 6 (a) as other examples which do so the operation to which it shows a needle, the combination (the example which established two combination is shown by a diagram.) of slot (crevice) 18a and heights 19a which are engaged where needle object 31a is supported by the demand pusher may be formed in the wall of a body 11. Moreover, as shown not only in what was made into the concave to the internal surface of a body 11 as mentioned above but in drawing 6 (b), the slot established in the wall of a body 11 may form two heights 19c and 19c which project to the internal surface of a body 11, and may form them among these. Here, heights 19b gears with crevice 18b between corresponding two heights 19c and 19c, and needle object 31a is stored between heights 19b and crevice 18b, and is guided.

[0029] Moreover, they do not need to be consistently prepared over between the vertical both ends of a body 11 by the heights formed in the wall of a body 11, and may be partially prepared according to a demand. Drawing 7 expresses the example of such partial heights. Here, drawing 7 (a) expresses what formed Heights 19b and 19c only in the pars intermedia except vertical both ends in the wall of a body 11, and drawing 7 (b) expresses what Heights 19b and 19c were vacated for two or more places, it vacated spacing in the direction of shaft A, and was prepared.

[0030] Thus, by preparing guidance of a needle 31 partially in the wall of a body 11 Between the walls of the body 11 which touches needle object 31a and this, and between the walls of the body 11 which touches mutually The level difference of the direction of shaft A is formed, adhesion of Hazama of needle object 31a and the wall of a body 11 and adhesion of the internal surfaces of a body 11 can be prevented in the case of \*\*\*\* stabbed and mentioned later, and the stability of the body 11 when releasing a demand pusher can be secured.

[0031] If return and the needle point reach explanation of an operation at the target depth, as shown in drawing 5 (a), the auxiliary implement 1 will be removed from a needle 31 through the slit 15 of a body 11, and the infeed 23 of a collar 21, an electrode will be connected to head (it is also called "stitch shank".) 31b which is needle object 31a or conductivity, and a predetermined therapy will be performed. Between this therapy, the removed auxiliary implement 1 can be used for the operation in other body regions.

[0032] Here, when stabbing a needle 31 deeply, or when using the comparatively short needle 31, head 31b may result even in the building envelope 13 of the auxiliary implement 1. For this reason, in case the width of face of a slit 15 is set up more greatly than the outer diameter of head 31b and the auxiliary implement 1 is removed from a needle 31, it is good for head 31b to enable it to pass a slit 15.

[0033] After therapy termination attaches the auxiliary implement 1 in a needle 31 again through infeed 23 and a slit 15, and it performs \*\*\*\*, pressing down the stab section from on the auxiliary implement 1. In addition, when the auxiliary implement 1 does not need to be removed in the therapy after a stab, even if it leaves the auxiliary implement 1 as it is with a needle 31, since the auxiliary implement 1 is a product made of resin and is lightweight, it does not give too much sense of incongruity to a patient.

[0034] Next, other operation gestalten of the auxiliary implement concerning this invention are explained. First, with reference to drawing 8, the auxiliary implements 101 and 201 concerning the 2nd of this invention and the 3rd operation gestalt are explained. in addition, drawing 8 (a) -- reaching -- it is (b) and the sectional view showing the



overall structure of the auxiliary implement 101,201, respectively, and the same sign is attached to the same component as the previous auxiliary implement 1.

[0035] In these auxiliary implements 101 and 201, a characteristic configuration is having the thick section 211 of the 2nd collar 111 a body 11 and really formed in the upper limit section of a body 11, or a body 11. In the previous auxiliary implement 1, the body 11 was a perfect shell and was uniform over the lower limit section from the upper limit section. [ of thickness ] For this reason, although the rigidity as an auxiliary implement 1 had become the structure which is easy to deform so highly, since rigidity is improving by the 2nd collar 111 or thick section 211, the auxiliary implements 101 and 201 can suppress deformation, and after removing, they can attach it in a needle 31 easily.

[0036] in addition -- the 2nd collar 111 -- a slit 15 -- continuing -- infeed 113 -- moreover, the infeed 213 which forms the infeed of a body 11 united with a slit 15 is formed in the thick section 211, and it cannot be overemphasized that attachment and detachment of the auxiliary implements 101 and 201 are performed through these infeed 113 or 213. Next, with reference to drawing 9 and 10, the auxiliary implement 301 concerning the 4th operation gestalt of this invention is explained. In addition, drawing 9 is a perspective view showing an overall general view of the auxiliary implement 301, and drawing 10 is a top view showing the condition of having seen the auxiliary implement 301 from the upper part of drawing 9. Moreover, the same sign is attached to the same component as the previous auxiliary implement 1.

[0037] In the auxiliary implement 301, a characteristic configuration is having two more infeeds 325,325 other than the infeed 23 following a slit 15 in a collar 21. Other infeeds 325 of these can be extended to the radial with include angles  $\alpha_2$  and  $\alpha_3$  (here  $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \alpha_3$ ) like infeed 23, and the medial axis R of three infeeds 23,325,325 is arranged at equal intervals centering on Shaft A in the hoop direction.

[0038] The auxiliary implement 301 is having the infeed 325 other than the infeed 23 following a slit 15, and it is what has the easier stab of a needle 31 in order to demonstrate good flexibility in the case of the stab after \*\*\*\*. In addition, not only a thing but one arranged like the above explanation at two radials is sufficient as other infeeds 325 prepared in a collar 21, and they may be three or more. That is, if independence of the auxiliary implement 301 is possible for infeed 325 after the operating person has released his hold after a stab, it is good, arranges infeeds 23 and 325 at equal intervals, and also it can also be arranged to non-regular intervals.

[0039] Moreover, the auxiliary implement 301 equips the upper limit section of a body 11 with the 2nd collar 311 like the above-mentioned auxiliary implement 101, and infeed 313 is formed in the 2nd collar 311 following the slit 15. Therefore, rigidity of the auxiliary implement 301 is improving with the 2nd collar 311, and infeed 313 forms one opening from a building envelope 13 to the exterior with a slit 15 and infeed 23.

[0040] Finally, with reference to drawing 11, the auxiliary implement 401 (401a, 401b) concerning the 5th operation gestalt of this invention is explained. In addition, drawing 11 is a perspective view showing an overall general view of the auxiliary implement 401, and has attached the same sign to the same component as the previous auxiliary implement 1. In the auxiliary implement 401, the intermittence section of the body 11 which forms a slit 15 bends outward, and a characteristic configuration is a thing of a collar 21 currently mostly installed to the mid-position. As shown in drawing 11 (a), the installation section 411 of this body 11 may be straightly extended from the tubular section of a body 11, may form an angle between this tubular section like [ in a frame F1 ], and as shown in this drawing (b) (411a), it may give and extend loose curvature from the tubular section of a body 11 like [ in a frame F2 ] (411b).

[0041] Thus, the actuation which attaches the auxiliary implement 401 in a needle 31 at the time of \*\*\*\* by forming the installation section 411 between the tubular section of a body 11 and a collar 21 becomes easy. Moreover, it goes across the installation section 411 in the direction of an axis like illustration, and, on the whole, prepares, and if it is made for the finger to touch the installation section 411 in case an operating person supports needle object 31a, the effectiveness that contact to an operating person and needle object 31a can be intercepted more certainly can also be acquired.

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[Translation done.]